

is not necessary and proper for carrying into execution any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the Convention which framed the Constitution.

It appears from the proceedings of that body, that on the 31st May, 1787, the clause "authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a delinquent State" came up for consideration. Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief but powerful speech from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed: "The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound." Upon his motion, the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe, again presented. Soon afterwards on the 8th June, 1787, when incidently advertizing to the subject, he said: "Any government for the United States formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the government of Congress," evidently meaning the then existing Congress of the old Confederation.

Without descending to particulars it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against the State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Should we hold it as a province, and govern it by de facto power? In the nature of things we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people, and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition, and required from the free citizens of a free State as a constituent member of the Confederacy.

But if we possessed this power, would it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object would doubtless be to preserve the Union. War would

not only present the most effectual means of destroying it, but would banish all hope of its peaceful reconstruction. Besides, in the fraternal conflict a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the mean time, who can foretell what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during existence?

The fact is that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possesses many means of preserving it by conciliation, but the sword was not placed in their hand to preserve it by force.

But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke the arbitration, established by the Constitution itself, which would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In my event, it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation, before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

FINANCES.—In my first annual message, I promised to employ my best exertions in cooperation with Congress, to reduce the expenditures of the Government within the limits of a wise and judicious economy.

An overflowing treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be gradually corrected. The work required both time and patience. I applied myself diligently to this task from the beginning, and was aided by the able and energetic efforts of the heads of the different Executive Departments. The

result of our labors in this good cause did

not appear in the sum total of our expenditures for the first two years, mainly in consequence of the extraordinary expenditure necessarily incurred in the late expedition, and the very large amount of the contingent expenses of Congress during this period.

These greatly exceeded the pay and mileage of the members. For the year ending 30th June, 1853, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to \$1,490,214, the contingent expenses rose to \$2,035,309.79, and for the year ending 30th June, 1854, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to \$7,500,356, the contingent expenses amounted to \$1,431,565.78. I am happy however, to be able to inform you that the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1855, the total expenditures of the Government in its branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—exclusive of the pay and mileage of the members, were reduced to the sum \$57,120,116. This conclusively appears from the books of the Treasury. In the year ending on the 30th June, 1858, the total expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to \$1,129,78, and that for the year ending 30th June, 1859, to \$1,025,112. Whilst the books of the Treasury show an actual expenditure of \$61,818,477.2, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1860, including \$1,040,637.71 for the contingent expenses of Congress, the same does not appear from this amount in the sum of \$1,200,000,000, with the largest upward of \$1,200,000,000, appropriated by the act of 1st February, 1861, "for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues and destroying the debts of the State of Virginia." The bill of credit for the year ending on the 30th June, 1860, amounted to \$3,177,414,62, which added to the above sum of \$58,465,780.62, makes the aggregate of \$58,579,780.62.

It ought in justice to be observed that several of the estimates from the Departments for the year ending 30th June, 1860, were reduced by Congress below what was, and still is deemed compatible with the public interest. Allowing a liberal margin of \$25,000,000, for this reduction, and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of \$31,665,000, or at the most, \$62,000,000, is ample sufficient to administer the Government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, unless concurrent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary.

This result has been attained, in a considerable degree, by the care exercised by the appropriate department in entering into public contracts. I have myself never interfered with the award of any such contracts except in a single case with the Colonization Society, deeming it advisable to cast the whole responsibility in each case on the proper head of the department, with the general instruction that those contracts should always be given to the lowest and best bidder. It has ever been my opinion, that public contracts are not a legitimate source of patronage, to be conferred upon personal or political favorites; but that, in all such cases, a public officer is bound to set for the Government as a prudent individual who would act for himself.

pointing out the peaceful and Constitutional remedies, and he referred to none other, to which the States were authorized to resort, on such occasions, he concludes by saying, "that the Legislatures of the States might have represented to their respective Senators in Congress their wish that two-thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a Convention for the same object."

This is the very course which I earnestly recommended, in order to obtain an "explanatory amendment" to the Constitution, or the subject of slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State Legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to the ensuing election.

New Prospect Academy.

This School, of high grade, it will be seen from the advertisement, will be re-opened on the 1st of February next. For a few years only has it been established, and during that period none has excelled it in numbers or reputation. Under the charge of its present Principal and Assistant, it has given the highest assurances of perfection in all its arrangements, and the students, the most satisfactory evidences of the proficiency and thoroughness of their scholastic education. Located just sixteen miles above the Town of Spartanburg, at New Prospect Church, in a region of unsurpassed health and fertility, and amidst a people of the highest intelligence and thrift, none can for a moment doubt its prosperity or withhold the prediction that its career will be a useful one.

New Orleans Correspondent.

The writer "Seventy-Three" has favored us this week with a communication of unusual interest. The spirit it breathes, the chaste ness of its language, and its timely sketchings are such as to make it very readable. We know that the writer is a gentleman well qualified to take a position in the "tentred field," as well as upon the flowery plains of literature. We hope that he will soon thine his lustrations from the "Crescent City."

Kinston.—We learn through a private source, that a shooting affray occurred on Friday last, at Greenville Court House, between Edward O. Jacobs and Josiah P. Poole, in which Jacobs was shot, and died in a few hours. Mr. Jacobs was well known and highly esteemed by us, and we sincerely sympathize with his family.

Cottage.

We examined yesterday, at the Hardware Store of Hartley, Agnew & Co., one of Colts Six-shooting Rifles. It is indeed a formidable looking weapon, and would no doubt prove a dangerous one to our abolition friends, who place a high value upon the fallen hero.

Call soon if you desire to see this beautiful specimen of fire-arms.

Sale of Furniture.

The Sale of the Furniture and Library of Rev. Edwin Carter has been postponed until the 25th instant. See advertisement.

Appointments.

In the appointments to the Military Academies, we notice the names of E. C. Jones and E. L. Lehrer, of this Bluff.

Fling Presentation.

Miss Hattie D. Chiles, of this place, presented a beautiful flag to the Volunteer Company of Limestone Springs, on Saturday last. Speeches were made by several gentlemen—the young ladies of the Female High School wearing Caps with the letters M. G. (Milledgeville) on them.

Georgia vs. Reid.—The Georgia House of Representatives, on the 7th instant, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"The grievances now afflicting the Southern States must be effectively redressed."

"The interest and destiny of the several States of this Union are inextricably interwoven."

"The secession of one from the Union, more or less, involves and affects all."

Resolved. That, in the judgment of this General Assembly, any State in this Union has sovereign right to secede from the Union whenever it deems it necessary and proper to do so for its own safety and that, when it deems it necessary, it may do so.

The Federal Government has no right to coerce or make war upon her because of the exercise of such a right to secede, and should any Southern State leave from the American Union, the Federal Government has no right to coerce or make war upon her because of the exercise of such a right to secede.

"The Southern States are the natural and legitimate offspring of the Southern people. And should the States of Georgia and the Union by any means be separated, we shall be compelled to sever our connection with our southern sisters, which we hereby do now."

TREAS.

It is thought that no legislation will be done on the 17th December. The people are desirous not to wait for a general call from the Governor. The bill of credit for the year ending on the 30th June, 1860, is to be introduced on the 1st of January, and the same will be voted on by the Legislature.

Ducharton.—Col. J. Duncan Allen desires being a candidate for governor, for various reasons given in certain members of the Senate and House.

See, however, in a long letter, urging the South to stand up for her rights, and pledging himself and his compatriots in arms ready for her defense.—*Col. Allen.*

Governor's Message.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CONSTITUTION, Dec. 7th, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates:

Allow me, in this my last official communication, a parting word. South Carolina, after many long years of earnest, but fruitless efforts to arrest the progress of Secessionism, and any kind of agreement upon her rights, by the Northern States of the Confederacy—after vain remonstrances and solemn assurance that a free people could never submit to impunity and degradation, has at last determined, with unqualified unanimity, to sever her from the Union, and to bear her share of the burden of her departure. And should the States of Georgia and the Union by any means be separated, we shall be compelled to sever our connection with our southern sisters, which we hereby do now.

It ought in justice to be observed that several of the estimates from the Departments for the year ending 30th June, 1860, were reduced by Congress below what was, and still is deemed compatible with the public interest. Allowing a liberal margin of \$25,000,000, for this reduction, and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of \$31,665,000, or at the most, \$62,000,000, is ample sufficient to administer the Government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, unless concurrent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary.

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Senators in Congress their wish that two-thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a Convention for the same object."

This is the very course which I earnestly recommended, in order to obtain an "explanatory amendment" to the Constitution, or the subject of slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State Legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Major G. W. H. Legge, as a candidate for Captain, to command the 36th Regiment, S. C. M., at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Foster, as a candidate for Colonel to command the 15th Regiment, S. C. M., at the ensuing election.

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